

ENFORCING THE LAW.

Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths to be Insisted Upon by the Bureau of Health.

A STRONG CIRCULAR SENT OUT.

Warning Physicians, Clergymen and Undertakers Against Neglecting Their Duty.

MAKING VITAL STATISTICS OF VALUE.

Bills to be Enacted if Returns Are Not Promptly and Properly Made.

The Bureau of Health proposes to enforce the laws regulating the registration of births, marriages and deaths. To this end circulars have been sent out to all persons who are officially interested in these events, and if that does not prove efficacious suits will be entered against those who fail to comply.

Statistics which show such a state of affairs are incorrect. It is the old story of the man who related a wonderful incident in his life, and then asked his auditor to explain it. "That's simple enough," was the reply, "you are lying."

In this city the annual death rate is about 5,000, while the number of births reported is between 6,000 and 7,000. These figures are very near the mark, but the Bureau of Health desires that they should be absolutely correct, and for that reason the circular was issued warning preachers, physicians and undertakers that they must make a return in every case, or suffer the consequences.

Superintendent Baker said yesterday that as a general thing returns were made promptly. The slowest returns to come in were those of marriages.

"There is a law providing severe penalties for failure to make returns of births, marriages and deaths," said Chief Clerk W. F. McKelvey yesterday. "Perhaps the most important returns are those of births, and it is with these we have the greatest trouble. Many physicians forget all about making returns of a birth in the rush of work, and midwives are often very careless about such matters. There is a law covering this, and it would do no harm to enforce it now and again as a hint to people to do better. You would be surprised at the number of people who come here to get a copy of their birth certificates. Hardly a day passes but we have one or more applications. We have many cases where the date of a birth affords the disposition of real property. A man may find his self in middle life without any record of his birth. The family Bible may be lost, his parents and the physician who ushered him into this world may be dead, and his only recourse is to obtain a certificate of the date of his birth from the health office of the city he was born in. If there is no record there his last hope is gone."

Enforcing the legal penalty for neglect to make returns has a good effect. The reason that the death returns are accurate is because no cemetery will receive a body for interment without a certificate of age. Some years ago had considerable trouble with our death returns. Some undertakers were willing to take chances on being fined for not complying with the law and failed to take out burial permits. The bodies were received and interred in the cemeteries, and our statistics were, of course, inaccurate and of but little or no value. Finally I decided to sue a cemetery company for receiving a corpse without a burial permit. I did so, the company was fined, and now we have no trouble with our death returns. No funeral home now will place a body in a casket without a permit presented at the cemetery office."

Chief J. O. Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, was seen yesterday as he was hurrying down the sidewalk, which is in his department. The chief's few days' vacation has infused him with fresh vigor, and he is looking closely after the minutiae of his bureau. When asked what would be done with persons who neglected their duty by failing to make returns, the chief said: "Why there is only one thing to be done. We will prosecute them. I am going down to the Health Bureau now, and if I find any such cases of neglect I shall instruct the officers to enter suits against the offenders immediately."

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

Certain duties as a citizen attend every act of man's life in a civilized community. A babe cannot enter this vale of tears, telegraph and rapid transit without making his advent known to the powers that be. Of course, a child less than a month old is not expected to walk down to the health office and say, "I have come," but if the attendant physician or midwife fails to make notification within 30 days of the date, it may cost him or her anything from \$5 to \$20.

Marriages must also be registered. This can be avoided, as was pointed out by New Jersey, only by changing the location of the registry office, for the laws on this point are pretty much the same all over the country. The young man first obtains a license from the county permitting him to go through the ceremony which allows him to call his affinity his very own, or such other terms of endearment as may suggest themselves to him. After the ceremony is performed, which may be by magistrate or clergyman, the latter must make a return to the health office, in which he is required to give a vast amount of interesting information, such as the names, ages, color and occupation of the parties who have determined to go through life with a single heart. Failure to make this return will cost the hyphenal joiner from \$5 to \$20 in cash. Magistrates generally refuse to accept 60-day notes in liquidation of fines. These returns must be made every three months.

In case of death a certificate of the cause must be given to the undertaker by the attendant physician, and a return to the health office for the Coroner the latter issues the certificate. The undertaker, armed with this certificate, obtains a burial permit from the Bureau of Health, and the curtain is dropped on the last act of one of the many dramas being enacted all around us.

KEEPING THE RECORDS.

Under the act of Assembly of April 16, 1870, the books kept by the health officer or certificate of marriage, birth or death is to be considered in court as prima facie evidence of such marriage, birth or death. A fee of 80 cents is levied for granting a certified copy of the record of any

MARRIAGE, BIRTH OR DEATH.

making a search of the records, for that date and other facts connected with such an event. Physicians, clergymen and lawyers are allowed to examine these records without charge. The registry of marriages, births and deaths are kept in separate books, and there are general indexes to all these records, which are kept in separate books. The Bureau of Health keeps on hand a supply of blanks for gratuitous distribution to all persons who duty it is to make returns of births, marriages and deaths, so there is no excuse for neglect on the score of expense.

MAY GET PENSIONS.

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED AT THE NEXT SESSION.

Congressman Dalzell Interested in the Arsenal Survivors' Appeal—A Big Meeting of Relatives—The Story of the Explosion Told by an Eye Witness.

The relatives of the employees of the Government, who were blown up in the explosion at the arsenal on Wednesday, September 17, 1882, have taken the first steps toward securing Uncle Sam pension the dependent relatives. A memorial will be presented to Congress, and it is expected that a special pension bill will be put through next session.

A meeting of the people interested was held at the residence of Mrs. Laura Guinan, No. 89 Franklin street. There were present J. R. Frick, Alexander McBride, James McAllister, F. P. Burns, James E. Bollman, Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, Mrs. George Heaps, Mrs. Clara Matthews, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. Mary J. Durning, Mrs. Margaret Slattery, Miss Donnelly, Mrs. Flick-custin, Mrs. Fritzer, Mrs. E. J. Frick, and a very interesting story of the causes that led to the disaster. On the day of the accident Mr. Frick, who was a teamster, drove up to the arsenal and acted as a driver. One of his horses became restless and in stamping its feet it struck a spark of fire from one of the stoves in the road. From this some powder collected in the road caught fire and acted as a fuse, which communicated the flames to several barrels of the explosive.

The latter exploded and set fire to the two barrels. A man and woman, aged 150 women and girls were employed, and 75 of these were killed and the others more or less injured. Mr. Frick was standing on top of the wagon when it exploded and was not seriously hurt. His horses were killed, his wagon was reduced to kindling wood, and a man named Smith, with whom he was employed, was carried 400 feet away. The verdict rendered by Coroner John McClellan's jury on the disaster was a divided one.

A letter from Hon. John Dalzell to Mrs. Mary C. McCarthy, mother of Mrs. Guinan, dated August 6 was read. It was to the effect that notwithstanding it is to get such a bill through Congress, Representative Dalzell will introduce the matter at the next session. A committee, composed of Alexander McBride, Uriah Laughlin, Miss Anna Slattery, Mrs. Fritzer, Mrs. E. J. Frick and Mrs. Laura Guinan, was appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to Congress. A meeting will be held at the residence of George Heaps, Fifth avenue and Logan street, September 3, to hear the report of this committee, which was further instructed to secure a hall to hold a public meeting of all the survivors and get them to sign the memorial to the effect that they would support the bill. Survivors of the explosion are requested to send their names to H. C. Burns, 1216 Penn avenue, or James B. Bollman, Mechanics' National Bank.

BURKE JUMPED INTO THE ARK.

An Indignant Citizen Has a Row With a Chinese Landlady.

Ye Ark, a Chinese landlady, who resides on the fifth floor of the residence of Grand street and Third avenue, was arrested by Officer Garrett Crossan about 7 o'clock last night. John Burke had an altercation with the Chinaman about some washing which the proprietor of the shop would not give up without the presentation of the check. Burke tried to grab the wash and the Chinaman grabbed a fist with the intention of exercising his rights. This irritated Mr. Burke, who struck Ye between the eyes with his fist, causing him to lose consciousness. Officer Crossan, who heard the row, rushed in and grabbed both men. Ye was no sooner behind the bars than a crowd of his countrymen appeared and put up the necessary \$30.

INDIANA COUNTY THIEVES.

Alleged Detectives After Two Men Who Are Wanted for Robbery.

Chief of Police Murphy, of Allegheny, yesterday received notice to arrest Dick Lydick and Edward Gaston, who are wanted for robbing a store at Blairsville Intersection, a few days ago. The men were traced to Allegheny, and yesterday the police located them in a railroad box house in Manchester. When they entered the house to arrest them, however, the men had flown. The officers expect to get them in about 24 hours. Both of them are young men. Dick, or Malvern Lydick, is not unacquainted with the police and has already served a term in the Western Penitentiary. Gaston is tall and rather slender, and it is said, was once in the regular army.

OVER TWELVE THOUSAND.

The Receipts of the Department of Public Works Show Up Big.

The receipts of the Department of Public Safety for the month of July were greater than any month for a like time. The total amount collected was \$12,095 64, from the following sources: Diamond markers, \$7,300 42; Old City Hall, \$200; Adams markers, \$84 30; South-side markers, \$1,872 15; Monocle markers, \$874 74; Alameda markers, \$810 01; Southside water, \$200; Municipal Hall, rent of W. R. Ford, \$400; lumber sold, \$9; Highways, \$100; and various other items for McKee property, \$47 50; city scales, \$93; scale and switch licenses, \$150; Bureau of Water assessments, \$1,494 32.

IT CAUSES DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Large Falling Off in the Population of Terro Haute.

Gettifer Golder, a prominent business man of Terre Haute, Ind., who has been in the city for several days, returned to his home last night. Mr. Golder says the citizens of his town are very much disappointed with the census. It only gives 40,000, and they had fully expected 40,000. He thought now that the census of 1880 was incorrect, as the large falling off cannot be accounted for in any other way. Mr. Golder is a member on the State Normal School board, and the citizens are, as a consequence, very much put out.

BOOKS STILL FURTHER OFF.

It Will Take Over a Week to Figure Out the Bid.

The Sub-Committee on Library of the Allegheny Library Committee met last night to further consider the bids from publishers for furnishing books for the library. Offers from three publishing firms on the 8,000 volumes desired were received, but as they consisted of regular price lists, with discounts allowed, a considerable amount of work was involved in getting the figures in shape.

In consequence the committee adjourned without taking action on the bids, to await their tabulation.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

Relating to the Capacity of the Iron Mills in This District.

SOME EYE-OPENERS IN COLD TYPE.

War to the Death in Prospect Between Strikers and Stricken.

HOW THE GAS JUMP AFFECTS GLASSMEN.

To the pessimistic gentleman who believes that Allegheny county has not progressed just a little within the last half decade, the figures relating to one staple industry—the iron and steel trade—will not be welcome. More revenue has been made within the period in this industry than at any previous period, but it is remarkable that while the volume of raw material has greatly increased, no proportionate progress has followed in the production of finished material. As has been stated in THE DISPATCH, by the end of the year the production of pig iron in this district will reach a daily output of 4,000 tons a day. In 1888 the daily output of pig iron was 1,450 tons, while at present the production amounts to over 5,000 tons a day.

The daily output of iron and steel, finished, in Allegheny county at present is over 7,000 tons. Of this amount Carnegie & Co.'s plants furnish 2,300 tons, or nearly one-third the entire amount; Jones & Laughlin's and Oliver Bros. & Phillips, 500 tons each; the Sohio Iron and Steel Company, 100; the Junata Iron and Steel Mill, 150; J. P. Finner & Sons, 150; Vesuvius Mill, 140; the Republic Iron Works, 125; Key-stone Rolling Mill, 100 tons; the Millvale Works, 100; Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Works and the Sable Iron Works, 90 tons; Lindsay & McCutcheon, 85; the Sligo Mill and Ches. Cook & Co., 85 tons; Linden Steel Works, 75; Elba Works, 65; A. M. Byers & Co. and Spang, Chalfant & Co., each 60 tons; the Vulcan Forge and Iron Works and the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, each 50 tons; Clinton Mill, 45 tons; Kensington Iron Works and Howe, Brown & Co. and the Eagle Mill, 40 tons, and the Pennsylvania Forge, 35 tons.

ALL ARE UNION MILLS.

All these, with the exception of the Edgar Thomson works, which has adopted a three-year sliding scale, are union mills, paying the rate and working under the scale of the Amalgamated Association. Their gross daily output is 5,250 tons.

The following mills are not bound to any rate of wages, and produce as follows: The National Tube Works, 500 tons; Duquesne Steel Works, 450 tons; Black Diamond, 300 tons; Spang Steel and Iron Works and Singer, Nimitz & Co., 125 tons; the Glendon Spike Works, 100 tons; the Westinghouse works, 100 tons; William Clark & Co., 75 tons; the Pittsburgh Steel and Casting Co., the LaBelle and Crescent works, 50 tons each, and W. Dewees & Co., 30 tons, being 1,955 tons more, or 7,305 tons daily for the district.

In addition to the foregoing are six pipe mills in operation, namely: The National Tube Works, producing 800 tons; Pennsylvania Tube Works, 300 tons; Pittsburgh Tube Works, 100 tons; A. M. Byers and Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s tube works produce 100 tons each; and the Duquesne Mill makes about 100 tons of pipe daily. The total daily output of pipe in this district, or about one-third of the total production of the country. The Continental Tube Works is not included, as it is only just started up, having been idle for some time in the last year of its operation it made 45,000 tons of pipe.

The iron used in the manufacture of these pipes is taken from the gross total of 7,205 tons above given. About 12 mills are constantly employed in turning out this grade of iron alone. While very little of the iron of the total is shipped to outside mills, Carnegie & Co. export 100 tons of iron pipes daily, the production of raw metal in the district is still much below the requirements. The National Tube Works draw from 200 to 300 tons outside mills, Carnegie & Co. export 100 tons, and the Glendon Spike Works imports all its raw material. In all the Pittsburgh mills there are only three in which there is no raw iron, these being the Edgar, the Pennsylvania Forge and Ches. Cook & Co., who only make enough iron to supply the lack and nail factory.

WAS ONCE A LEADER.

The Pennsylvania Forge was at one time leading in the iron and steel industry, but the regular department was burned down in '87 and has not been rebuilt. The raw iron from these mills, probably about 100 tons a day, is bought by two or three mills in this district.

Of the 1,130 puddling furnaces in the mills referred to, one-third are running on two-thirds capacity, and the rest are all on one-third capacity. The Edgar department of about 2,400 tons per day, but at some mills a large percentage of old rails is subsequently worked in, the amount of iron produced is about 3,000 tons, steel being about 400 tons less.

Excluding the amount of old rails it will be seen that of the total daily production of 7,205 tons of finished material, fully two-thirds is made in the district. These figures would seem to indicate that the use of steel is rapidly encroaching on the domain of iron. It is said that Carnegie Bros. & Co. bought 30,000 tons of steel in the first eight months of last year, but in the same period they have not purchased more than 4,000 tons. In the former period they did not build any new furnaces, but last fall they put up eight, and eight more are under construction, with ten more to follow. A year ago 20 furnaces were being built in the Edgar department of the National Tube Works rolling mills.

Twenty-two new furnaces will soon be ready for firing in the Findlay, O. Iron and Steel Works and other new furnaces are in course of erection here and in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, which shows that the demand for steel is not making any particularly rapid progress over the coal for iron.

WINTER RATES RESTORED.

The Central Traffic Association Increase Freight Charges.

Official announcements were made yesterday that the Central Traffic Association had restored winter prices on iron shipments. The freight agents of Pittsburgh have ratified the action, and on September 1 the special list of steel and iron articles will go in the regular classification. Loaded lots for iron were shipped to Chicago, for instance, at a sixth class rate of 16 cents a ton, while the regular rate is 17 1/2 cents. Consignments of less than a carload that had been rated fifth class at 17 1/2 cents are charged 20 cents. The special sixth class rate for pig iron is 12 cents, and steel shipments are not affected by this advance. The change is general and will affect iron shipments between Pittsburgh and the Mississippi river, as well as between Pittsburgh and the Mississippi river.

To Resume To-Day.

The Westinghouse Gas Works will resume operations to-day. During the shut-down a new annealing line has been put up, and a number of additions made. The company contemplates putting in a tank for the manufacture of burr flasks and brands, which will materially increase the output of the works.

They Are Not Affected.

Messrs. T. R. Morgan, Sr., and T. R. Morgan, Jr., of the Republic Iron Works, Alliance, O., were at the conference yesterday. They are manufacturers of heavy crane work, and are not affected by the in-

CREASED RATES ON IRON AND STEEL.

Made by the Central Traffic Association.

DOMESTIC GAS NO HIGHER.

Window House Men Protest Against the Higher Cost of Fuel, But They Will Probably Not Hurt Themselves About It—Cost of Gas Elsewhere.

Domestic consumers of the Philadelphia Gas Company may not be alarmed over the report of additional cost of that useful commodity. The present price of 12 1/2 cents will remain unaltered. Pittsburghers are so well off in this respect compared with some other cities. The price charged in Detroit is 35 cents; in Dayton, O., 19 cents, and generally in the West the price is higher than here.

There is a disposition among some window house men to protest against an increase of \$20 per ton per month, which the company has notified them they will be charged from the beginning of the next fire. The increase is not a new one, but it is certainly a round number certainly looks formidable enough. Owners of a ten-pot furnace will have an additional toll of \$2,000 a year to pay, and those with larger capacity will have a corresponding increase. It would seem to be sufficient to cause owners to pause and reflect before starting up. They paid \$40 per ton last fire, and they will receive bills for \$60 for the ensuing blast.

When the cost of fuel is taken with regard to the whole cost of production, the figures are not so formidable, as this item of expense is but 10 per cent of the whole. The announced increase of 40 per cent would bring the cost of fuel up to 15 per cent of the whole. Whether the profit on the article will allow of this additional cost to the consumer is what owners are now figuring on.

A real estate dealer said yesterday that he had instructions to look out for locations for three owners of glasshouse in this city. He thought they would not be able to stand the increased cost of fuel, and would move out to a cheaper quarter. It is a question if factory owners seriously contemplate any such step. The cost of fuel, even with the increase, will not equal the cost of coal, and unless they can locate on a territory where gas is to be had at low cost and steady flow for an indefinite period, they will not change. They will hardly think of locating in the Ohio fields, as the reports from these fields declare the gas to be too sulphurous to be used for glass-making.

There, too, the price of gas has been increased; in Bowling Green from \$30 to \$50 per cord, and in Findlay and other towns in similar proportion.

What glass manufacturers are most likely to do, is to erect regenerative furnaces and producers to make coal gas, rather than waste their money. Wolf, Howard & Co. are doing this, and have adopted a three-year sliding scale, are union mills, paying the rate and working under the scale of the Amalgamated Association. Their gross daily output is 5,250 tons.

The Pennsylvania Company is having meters constructed of sufficient size to check the consumption in mills. They will use up to 100,000 cubic feet of gas a day, and pay now no more than what it cannot break at 30 days' notice, so that at any time when it deems the exigencies of the gas market demand it, it can, on notice, raise or lower the price. The company will close lower contracts this season among mills and factories than before. This is attributed to a cutting down by rival companies.

IT LOOKS VERY LIKE WAR.

The Westinghouse Company Emphasizes Its Attitude by Advertising for Men.

The Westinghouse Company yesterday emphasized its determination not to make any concession to its employees, by advertising in a lengthy card for 50 machinists of all branches, and 50 bright boys to learn the business. The advertisement lays stress on the exceptional comfort of the shops, and points out the high rate of wages the firm is prepared to pay skilled men. This is taken in view of the declaration of a declaration of hostilities, and is very likely the initial step in what promises to be a severe tussle between capital and labor.

The advertisement on the matter are that the Westinghouse work will be crippled, at least for a time. No machinists will come from other cities to work here in face of a strike, because they have been informed of the conditions. The Westinghouse company will doubtless get many applications for positions from men and boys who would be glad of the opportunity of earning a living in this city. It is not clear whether the company can afford to allow its work to stand while the new men are learning the trade. The strikers don't think so, and give the company credit for thinking so too.

One feature of the matter is that a large proportion of the men now on are not regularly qualified machinists, but qualified on the conditions of the department. They are then by the Westinghouse. Similar occupation is not very plentiful, and if these men hold out they will find it difficult to so well fix themselves in the Westinghouse shops. The pinch has not yet come, but it may when a week or so passes over, and no revenue arrives. Mothers and wives are being urged to contribute to the financial results of a strike, and there may be a break in the ranks when the pinch comes. The company is credited with arguing in this way, and it is not clear how to capitulate through hunger.

There were no developments yesterday. The Airbrake men are awaiting an answer to their petition, and it has been reported that the men of the Westinghouse employees will come out in a body on a refusal is very problematical.

ADVANCED THE PRICES.

Western Flint Bottle Association Men Revise Their Entire List.

The Western Flint Bottle Association met in the Monongahela House yesterday, and advanced the prices all around. A number of committees reported that there was an increase in the cost of labor, fuel, sand and chemicals, and, in fact, everything entering into the manufacture of bottles. An entirely new list was prepared, and the advance in prices averaged between 5 and 6 per cent. It is not clear how the advance will affect the price of bottles. An effort was made to make the advance a proportionate one to the increase in the cost of production.

ON A BUSINESS MISSION.

Mr. Wells Goes to New Albany to Inquire Into a Difficulty There.

President Wells, of the Amalgamated Iron Workers, went to New Albany, Ind., last night to settle a difficulty which has arisen between the firm there and the men on the question of price. The men were anxious to strike, but decided to work at the old rates until the President should arrive to look into it.

A PITTSBURGH DISAPPEARANCE.

And His Wife Doesn't Care if He Never Returns.

Reports of the mysterious disappearance of Charles S. Long, a painter, formerly located at 132 Long street, and whose name appeared in a list of the residents in the vicinity of his home, 51 Gibbon street. He left some time ago and has not been heard from since.

Mrs. Long, his wife, was seen yesterday, and said she had not seen him since last week, and that is the last I saw of him. We have been married only four months, but he appears to have taken a dislike to our home, and has left me in a bad way. I don't care if he never returns, because I do not think I have him any pretension to leave."

WANTS TO BE HEARD.

George B. Oliver Anxious to Testify Regarding Southside Water AT ANOTHER COMMITTEE MEETING.

Other Complainers Ask Councils to Give Them Some Relief.

NO WATER ON THE HILLTOP YESTERDAY.

Another meeting of the committee appointed by Councils to investigate the complaints against the water supply of the Southside will be held sometime next week. The date of the meeting will depend upon the report of the committee, who are making an analysis of the samples of water, and upon the return of Mr. George Oliver, who is desirous of appearing before the committee, but who is at present out of the city and expected to return next week.

In a communication Mr. Oliver said he desired to enter a protest before the committee in person. His firm had suffered a loss of from \$90,000 to \$50,000 during the past year on account of the insufficient supply of water. The date of the meeting will depend upon the report of the committee, who are making an analysis of the samples of water, and upon the return of Mr. George Oliver, who is desirous of appearing before the committee, but who is at present out of the city and expected to return next week.

The committee has received a number of letters from individuals, complaining about the quantity and quality of the water supply on the south side of the river. Among them is one from Dr. C. W. Sadler, the well-known physician, in which he says that the water is so impure that it is unfit for drinking. During that time there has never been a summer without a deficiency in supply. Last year the deficiency was worse than that of the present year, and it is estimated that it extends from one to four days, and at various times there was not a drop of water, making it extremely unpleasant for our people on account of the fact that the water is so impure that it is unfit for drinking. The water is so impure that it is unfit for drinking. The water is so impure that it is unfit for drinking.

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